

HIGH RATES TO PREVENT DUMPING

REVISED TARIFF BILL'S FEATURES ARE OUTLINED

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Payne-Aldrich, 45; Underwood, 25 to 35.

Starble, brocade and only, 65 cents per cubic foot to \$1 per cubic foot; Payne-Aldrich and Fordney, same; Underwood, 50 to 75 cents. Granite sandstone, limestone and other building stone, hewn, dressed, polished, 60 per cent. ad valorem; Fordney, 40 per cent.; Payne-Aldrich, 50 per cent.; Underwood, 25 per cent.; not dressed, hewn or polished, 15 cents per cubic foot; Fordney, same; Payne-Aldrich, 10 cents; Underwood, 3 cents.

Grindstones, \$1.75 per ton; Fordney, \$2; Payne-Aldrich, \$1.75; Underwood, \$1.50.

Slabs and manufactures, 15 per cent. ad valorem; Fordney, 17; Payne-Aldrich, 20; Underwood, 10.

Spirits, Wines and Beverages.

Brandy and other spirits, cordials, liqueurs, &c., 35 proof gallon; Fordney, same; Payne-Aldrich, and Underwood, \$2.50; Angostura Bitters, \$2.50 proof gallon; Fordney, same; Payne-Aldrich and Underwood, same.

Champagne and all other sparkling wines, 55 gallons; Fordney, \$4 proof gallon; Payne-Aldrich, Underwood, \$2.50 to \$3.50 dozen bottles; still wines, \$1.25 per gallon; Fordney, same; Payne-Aldrich and Underwood, 45 to 60 cents per gallon.

Ale, porter, beer, \$1 gallon; Fordney, same; Payne-Aldrich and Underwood, 25 to 45 cents.

Fruit juices and syrups not specially provided for containing less than one-half of 1 per cent. alcohol, 70 cents gallon; containing one-half of 1 per cent. or more alcohol, 70 cents gallon, and \$5 proof gallon on the alcoholic content; Fordney, same; Payne-Aldrich and Underwood not comparable as national prohibition act passed since their enactment.

Ginger ale, soda water and other non-alcoholic beverages, 15 cents per gallon; Fordney, same; Payne-Aldrich and Underwood, 18 cents dozen bottles to 50 cents gallon.

Mineral waters and imitations, 10 cents gallon; Fordney, same; Payne-Aldrich, 5 cents.

Wood and Manufactures.

Logs of fir, spruce, cedar or Western hemlock, 31 per thousand feet board measure; Fordney, same; Payne-Aldrich and Underwood, free.

Saved boards, planks and all forms of Spanish cedar, lignum vitae, ebony, mahogany, rosewood, and other cabinet woods, 15 per cent.; Fordney and Payne-Aldrich, same; Underwood, 10 per cent. Veneers of wood, not specially provided for, 20 per cent.; Fordney and Payne-Aldrich, same; Underwood, 15 per cent.

Paving posts, railroad ties and telephone and telegraph poles, 10 per cent.; Fordney, same; Payne-Aldrich, 10 to 35; Underwood, free.

Pickets, palings, staves, 10 per cent.; Fordney, same; Payne-Aldrich, 10 to 35; Underwood, free.

House or cabinet furniture, wholly or in chief value of wood, 35 per cent.; Fordney, 25; Payne-Aldrich, 25; Underwood, 15.

Sugar, Molasses and Manufactures.

Full duty sugars, 2 cents pound; Underwood, 1.5 cents; Fordney, same; Payne-Aldrich, 1.5 and 1.3; Underwood, 1.25 and 1.

Molasses and sugar syrups, testing not above 48 per cent. total sugars, 35 to 400 gallons; above 48 per cent., 25 to 1000 cent. additional for each per cent. of total sugars and fractions of a per cent. in proportion; Fordney, same; Payne-Aldrich, 5 to 6 cents; Underwood, 24 to 45 cents.

Maple sugar and maple syrup, 4 cents pound; Fordney and Payne-Aldrich, same; Underwood, 3 cents.

Sugar candy and all confectionaries 40 per cent.; Fordney, same; Payne-Aldrich, 4 cents per pound and 15 per cent. to 50 per cent.; Underwood, 2 cents per pound to 25 per cent.

Chemicals, Oils and Paints.

Dye intermediates, 50 per cent. ad valorem and 7 cents a pound; Fordney, 30 and 7; Payne-Aldrich, 20 per cent.; Underwood, 15 per cent.

Perfumed dyes, 60 per cent. ad valorem and 7 cents a pound; Fordney, 25 and 7; Payne-Aldrich, 30 per cent.; Underwood, same.

Flavoring extracts and natural or synthetic fruit flavors not containing alcohol, 25 per cent. ad valorem; Fordney, same; Payne-Aldrich, same; Underwood, 20 per cent.

Essential oils, 40 cents per gallon; Fordney, 40 cents per gallon; Payne-Aldrich, 40 cents per gallon; Underwood, 40 cents per gallon.

(a) Coconut oil, 4 cents per pound; Fordney, 2 cents; Payne-Aldrich and Underwood, free.

(b) Cottonseed oil, 3 cents per pound; Fordney, 2; Payne-Aldrich and Underwood, free.

(c) Peanut oil, 4 cents per pound; Fordney, 2; Payne-Aldrich free; Underwood, 6 cents per gallon.

(d) Soybean oil, 3 cents per pound; Fordney, 2 cents; Payne-Aldrich and Underwood, free.

Lined or flaxseed oil, 3 1/2 cents per pound; Fordney, 3 1/2; Payne-Aldrich, 3 1/2 cents per gallon; Underwood, 10 cents per gallon.

Opium, crude or unmanufactured, not adulterated, \$3 pound; Fordney, same; Payne-Aldrich, \$3.50; Underwood, \$3.

Cocaine, \$2.00 ounce; Fordney, 25; Payne-Aldrich, \$1.50; Underwood, \$2.

Perfumes, cosmetics, toilet soaps and other toilet preparations if containing alcohol, 40 cents a pound and 60 per cent.; if not containing alcohol, 60 per cent.; if not containing alcohol, 60 per cent. without; Underwood same as Senate and Fordney bills.

Pigments, colors, stains and paints, 25 per cent.; Fordney same; Payne-Aldrich, 20 to 25; Underwood, 15.

Plasters, healing or curative, of all kinds, 25 per cent. ad valorem; Fordney, 15 per cent.; Payne-Aldrich, 25 per cent.; Underwood, 15 per cent.

Soaps, 5 per cent. to 50 per cent.; Fordney, 15 to 20 per cent.; Payne-Aldrich, 20 to 50 per cent.; Underwood, 5 to 20.

"These oils could be imported under bond and if proof was furnished within three years that they had been used in the manufacture of non-edible articles the duties would be remitted."

Pulp, Paper and Books.

Chemical wood pulp, 5 per cent.; Fordney free; Payne-Aldrich, 1-6 cent to 1 cent per pound; Underwood free.

Mechanical wood pulp free as in Fordney and Underwood; Payne-Aldrich, 1-12 cent per pound.

Standard news print free; Fordney free; Payne-Aldrich, 3-16 cent to 3-10 cent per pound; Underwood free.

Printing paper not specially provided for, 4 cent pound and 10 per cent. ad valorem; Fordney and Payne-Aldrich, 5-10 cent pound to 15 per cent.; Underwood, 12 per cent.

Paper board, wall board and pulp board, 10 per cent. ad valorem; Fordney same; Payne-Aldrich and Underwood not specially provided for.

Tissue, including stereotype, India and Roto, 4 cents per pound and 15 per cent. to 5 cents per pound and 15 per cent.; Fordney, 6 and 15 to 5 and 15; Payne-

REVISED TARIFF SENT TO SENATE

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In most cases than those contained in the House bill. For instance, in the House bill the duty on wheat was 25 cents a bushel, while in the Senate bill it is 30 cents a bushel; the duty on oats in the House bill was 10 cents a bushel while in the Senate bill it is 15 cents a bushel. The rate on flour, eggs, milk, butter and cheeses are also higher in the Senate measure than in the House bill.

The agricultural bloc in the Senate scored another victory in having inserted in the bill a duty of 15 per cent. ad valorem on hides. This is the first time since the Dingley bill that any tariff has been imposed on hides. They were admitted free under the Payne-Aldrich bill and also under the Underwood bill. Compensatory duties are placed on boots, shoes and other leather products.

It has been their custom, the Democrats will train their guns especially on the rates on wool, which the tariff framers say is about the same as in the Payne-Aldrich bill, although reached in a different way. In the Payne-Aldrich bill the duty was 11 cents a pound on wool in the grease, while in the pending measure it is 23 cents a pound on the scoured content. Senator Smoot, one of the leading advocates of the wool schedule as finally adopted by the committee, says wool loses 66 per cent. as a result of the cleaning process, and on that basis the proposed rate is the same as that in the Payne-Aldrich bill.

Smoot Estimates Called Too High. However, Democratic Senators say Senator Smoot's estimates are too high, that some wools lose only 20 per cent. by cleaning while the average runs from 40 to 50 per cent. They contend that the proposed rate is the highest ever imposed by the United States and will boost prices of woolen commodities perceptibly. The tariff on wool in the House bill was 25 cents a pound for the scoured product.

A long and bitter fight is predicted over the woolen schedule. As heretofore the party lines on that question will be tightly drawn. The Democrats claim there is no justification for a high duty on wool. On the other hand the Republicans say wool is a typical American product and should be protected from large importations from Australia and Argentina.

Over the protest of publishers, who desired to protect the American forests from depletion, the Senate committee imposed a duty of 5 per cent. upon chemical wood pulp. The House bill permitted the free entry of both chemical and mechanical wood pulp. The committee took the view that in order to equalize competitive differences in the manufacture of chemical wood pulp a 3 per cent. rate is necessary. The committee adopted the policy of the House bill in recommending the free entry of mechanical wood pulp and standard newspaper print.

Where Bloc Was Bumped. In the steel schedules as reported by the Senate Finance Committee the agricultural bloc in the House got a real bump. In a desire to "hook the steel trust" the agriculturalists in the House had inserted in the Fordney bill a duty of \$11.20 a gross ton on manganese; a duty of \$35.42 a gross ton on ferro-manganese, and a duty of \$15 a net ton on magnesia, basic materials for the manufacture of steel products. Heretofore on the free list, except ferro-manganese, which was \$4 a gross ton under the Dingley bill, \$2.50 a ton under the Payne-Aldrich bill, and free under the Underwood bill.

In view of the low schedules of duties on finished steel products in the Fordney bill the Senate committee put manganese ore on the free list, a duty of \$2.50 per ton on ferro-manganese and \$5 a ton on magnesia.

The duty was put on magnesia because the Senate committee learned that it is produced in this country only by one concern, in the State of Washington. Magnesia is used as a refractory in the steel industry. Reports of the Geological Survey, in the hands of the committee, show that there is not sufficient manganese ore in this country to supply the need of the steel industry for three years.

Proposed Duty on Magnesite. The committee's experts explained that the proposed duty on magnesite of \$15 is equivalent to about 100 per cent. ad valorem under pre-war prices at Atlantic seaboard, and the proposed duty of \$11.20 a ton on the pre-war market value of manganese ore at Atlantic seaboard.

In brief, the steel schedules, say the experts, are no higher than those in the Payne-Aldrich bill, and the specific rates are only about 50 per cent. of those in the Dingley bill. They range from 5 per cent. ad valorem to about 25 per cent. ad valorem. There are no compensatory rates except on highly finished steel products which are not manufactured in this country. Barbed wire is put on the free list.

Fruit and nut growers of California succeeded in having incorporated in the bill the schedule on their products which they advocated as necessary to protect them from big importations from Italy and other tropical countries.

Yielding to the request of American manufacturers a tariff of only 25 per cent. ad valorem is proposed on automobiles, automobile bodies, chassis and parts. This is considered a very moderate tariff and is due, so it is understood, to the fact that the American product is now much in demand all over the world and it was feared that if a high tariff was proposed on that product it would hurt this great American industry and might result to retaliatory measures on other commodities.

Cut Out of House Bill. This provision was cut out of the House bill: "That if there be imported into the United States any automobile, automobile bodies, automobile chassis, motorcycles and parts manufactured in or exported from any country which imposes a duty greater than 25 per cent. ad valorem upon similar articles exported from the United States there shall be levied, paid and collected upon such articles a duty equal to the duty imposed by such country upon such articles imported from the United States, but not to exceed in any case 50 per cent. ad valorem."

The chemical schedules are those proposed and advocated by the American Chemical Society. The embargo on dyes is to continue one year from the time of the passage of the bill, although the American Chemical Society urged an embargo for five years. The textile manufacturers opposed an embargo on the ground that many of the high grade dyes cannot be produced in this country.

The peanut growers in the South lost their fight to have a protective tariff for that commodity. They succeeded in having a rate of 3 cents a pound incorporated in the House bill, which to an extent would have protected them from importations, but the Senate Finance Committee cut it down to three-quarters of a cent a pound, thus "providing for a democratic tariff."

The bill contains bold-faced provisions whereby the President is authorized to raise or lower the tariff on many commodities to meet the expected changes in foreign exchange and trade conditions in line with recommendations made by the President and Senator Smoot. In exercising his authority the President can raise rates as much as 50 per cent. The President can take that step when upon investigation his agents establish the fact that conditions in foreign countries enable the manufacturers there to produce goods and sell them in this country at prices after payment of duty below the cost of producing and marketing similar goods here.

STATE WITNESS AIDS CEMENT MEN'S CASE

A. J. Whipple Says All Concerns Followed Lead When Prices Changed.

COMPETITION WAS KEEN

Former District Manager of Atlas Company Tells of Depression in 1914.

The Government's Sherman law case against the cement manufacturers, now on trial before Judge Knox in the United States Court, yesterday was marked by a number of points scored by the counsel for the defense. The greater part of the day was devoted to the examination of Arthur J. Whipple, formerly the metropolitan district manager for the Atlas Portland Cement Company, now in the automobile business in Chicago. He was the manager for the cement company for five years prior to 1915. According to Mr. Whipple, a Government witness, there was active and keen competition among the cement men during the time he was with the Atlas company. This was prior to the formation of the protective association.

The witness told of the sharp depression in cement prices in 1914, which he said brought cement prices down from 90 cents to 60 and 65 cents a barrel at the mill. The bottom price was reached, he said, early in 1915, but a rise during that year put the price of cement at \$1 a barrel before the end of the year. It was at this time Mr. Whipple left the cement company.

Under cross-examination by Col. Henry L. Stimson, attorney for the defense, Mr. Whipple said he could assign no reason for the fluctuation in prices he had mentioned. Col. Stimson then pointed out that the witness had testified that prior to 1911 his company, the Atlas, was charging five cents above the market for its cement. Col. Stimson drew out the fact that in 1911 the standard specifications for cement were issued by the Government Bureau of Standards, and thereafter the price of Atlas cement was the same as that of other brands.

From the outset the defense has claimed that price changes were made at about the same time merely for the reason that all companies followed the lead of any large mill which announced a change in the prices. Mr. Whipple also testified to such a condition of affairs and said that any company which failed to meet a price drop could not sell its product.

Col. Stimson asked Mr. Whipple to identify the signature of C. A. Kimball, general sales manager of the Atlas Cement Company, and then proceeded to read into the record nearly a score of letters written by Mr. Kimball in 1919 to indicate real competition between various cement manufacturers.

FOR SAFETY

TRAVELERS' LETTERS OF CREDIT



THE BANK OF AMERICA
ESTABLISHED 1812

Manhattan Offices:

Cor. Wall and William Sts. Cor. Madison Ave. and 40th St.

Brooklyn Offices:

Cor. Montague and Clinton Sts. Cor. 3rd Ave. and 35th St.
569 Fulton St. 1001 Wallabout Market

Trinity Church, New York
Built 1839-1846



COPPER ROOFING IS NOW AVAILABLE FOR THIS OR ANY OTHER HOUSE

Roofing upkeep 6 cents a year for 76 years

Trinity Church is seventy-six years old. Here are buried Alexander Hamilton, Robert Fulton, and other men who have made American history. It was built to endure.

The copper roof of Trinity Church hasn't caused much trouble, for in the seventy-six years it has faced the sky, with rain and snow, hot sunshine and intense cold, we understand that it has cost less than five dollars for repairs and upkeep. It is as good now as when installed.

This is typical of the roofing service that copper gives. The only trouble in the past has been that the methods of putting on copper roofs were too costly for ordinary homes.

Now you may have copper roofing

We wanted to bring copper roofings within the reach of all. To do this, it was necessary to devise a form in which copper roofings could be standardized, made in quantities that would bring down the cost, and, most important of all, make them so simple to install that the price of installation would be low.

These things we have done. We feel that the average home-owner may now have a copper roofing at a price that is right.

Copper roofing is permanent

Once you have a copper roof you can forget

it. It never needs painting or repairing. It will last longer than you and your children. Extremes of weather do not affect its appearance or its service. Copper is fireproof. It is the lightest roofing material there is.

Copper roofing is beautiful

Anaconda Copper Roofings are made in reds, greens, browns, and blues. These colors are rich, velvety in texture, and have a permanent beauty that is a natural quality of copper. No paint would give the same effect.

Whether copper roofing is used in a single color or whether several tints are blended, it has a beauty that is peculiar to itself—a beauty that endures.

Find out about copper roofing

If you are planning a new roof for an old house, find out about copper roofing. It can be laid over the old wooden roof.

Should you be planning a new home, then, above all, investigate copper roofing. Copper is the lightest of all roofing material, and your roof construction need not be so heavy as if wood, tile, or asbestos were used.

Come in and see us or write for a free booklet on "Copper Roofings."

ANACONDA COPPER MINING COMPANY
METAL ROOFING DEPARTMENT 25 BROADWAY, NEW YORK

ANACONDA COPPER ROOFINGS